abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human RANK protein ab109148

描述

产品名称	重组人RANK蛋白
生物活性	Inhibits Human rhsRANKL biological functions. Binds to Human and Mouse RANKL.
纯度	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
内毒素水平	< 0.100 Eu/µg
表达系统	HEK 293 cells
Accession	Q9Y6Q6
蛋白长度	Protein fragment
无动物成分	No
性质	Recombinant
种属	Human
预测分子量	55 kDa including tags
氨基酸	29 to 313
额外的序列信息	Human RANK (aa 29-213) is fused at the C-terminus to the Fc portion of human IgG1.

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab109148** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Functional Studies SDS-PAGE
形式	Lyophilized
补充说明	After reconstitution, prepare aliquots and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. PBS containing at least 0.1% BSA should be used for further dilutions. Inhibits Human rhsRANKL biological functions. Binds to Human and Mouse RANKL.

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. Store at 4°C (up to 6 months). Store at -20°C. Constituent: PBS
复溶	Reconstitute with 50µl sterile water to give a final concentration of 1mg/ml.

常规信息

功能	Receptor for TNFSF11/RANKL/TRANCE/OPGL; essential for RANKL-mediated osteoclastogenesis. Involved in the regulation of interactions between T-cells and dendritic cells.
组织特异性	Ubiquitous expression with high levels in skeletal muscle, thymus, liver, colon, small intestine and adrenal gland.
疾病相关	Defects in TNFRSF11A are the cause of familial expansile osteolysis (FEO) [MIM:174810]. FEO is a rare autosomal dominant bone disorder characterized by focal areas of increased bone remodeling. The osteolytic lesions develop usually in the long bones during early adulthood. FEO is often associated with early onset deafness and loss of dentition. Defects in TNFRSF11A are a cause of Paget disease of bone type 2 (PDB2) [MIM:602080]; also known as familial Paget disease of bone. PDB2 is a bone-remodeling disorder with clinical similarities to FEO. Unlike FEO, however, affected individuals have involvement of the axial skeleton with lesions in the spine, pelvis and skull. Defects in TNFRSF11A are the cause of osteopetrosis autosomal recessive type 7 (OPTB7) [MIM:612301]; also called osteoclast-poor osteopetrosis with hypogammaglobulinemia. Osteopetrosis is a rare genetic disease characterized by abnormally dense bone, due to defective resorption of immature bone. The disorder occurs in two forms: a severe autosomal recessive form occurring in utero, infancy, or childhood, and a benign autosomal dominant form occurring in adolescence or adulthood. OPTB7 is characterized by paucity of osteoclasts, suggesting a molecular defect in osteoclast development. OPTB7 is associated with hypogammaglobulinemia.
序列相似性	Contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats.
细胞定位	Membrane.

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